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THE CHARGE OF William Cowper *Esq*;

TO THE

GRAND-JURY OF THE CITY and LIBERTY of *Westminster*, &c.

At the General Quarter-Sessions of the Peace, held *October* the 7th, 1719. in *Westminster-Hall*.

LONDON:

Printed for CHARLES KING at the *Judge's-Head* in *Westminster-Hall*. 1719.

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GENTLEMEN,

YOU that are Sworn to serve upon the *Grand Inquest*, for the Body of this City and Liberty!

THE Laws of *England* are, undoubtedly, as the great Oracle of them, my Lord *Coke*, remarks, in the best, most

moſt exquiſite, and peculiar manner that could have been, framed and adapted for the Government of this Realm; and the frequent Occaſions they give us, of Meeting, as now we do, are none of the leaſt Proofs of the Excellency of them; the Reaſon thereof being for the quick and ready Diſtribution of Juſtice, which is the Soul of it, and without which it loſes its very Nature.

WHOEVER obſerves too, the decent and good Appearance that there is at preſent, in, and about, the Court, muſt reflect on it with great Satisfaction, as it argues a moſt commendable Zeal, in All concerned, and a Diſpoſition to attend, as they ought, the Duties of their ſeveral Stations; that while they receive Benefit, and Protection, from the Laws, they may not be wanting to do thoſe Laws all poſſible Honour.

Gentlemen

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

THE Satisfaction I take in this very good Proſpect, does, in ſome ſort, alleviate the Difficulty, which this Day produces, peculiar to my ſelf, who ſit here, after ſo many Grave and very Learned Perſons, (moſt unworthy as I am ſo to do!) whoſe CHARGES from hence, are, for Fullneſs of Matter, Learning, and Accuracy, very hardly, if at all, to be equalled; the Confidence I have, That they cannot be forgot, and likewiſe, That All or Moſt of you are of very good Experience, as *Grand-Jury*-Men; will give me a fair Liberty (without Injury, as I hope, to the Truſt I have the Honour to receive from the Bench) to be more particular, with relation to ſuch Points only as the Times we live in, and more frequent Occaſions, call upon us to take Care of.

Gentlemen,

Gentlemen,

THAT the Honour of Almighty God, and our moſt Holy Religion, do's exceedingly ſuffer in Theſe Days, by that open Diſregard to both, apparent among us, in ſo many Inſtances, is a Truth, Sad indeed! but, to our Shame, too plain, to be denied! His Majeſty's Proclamation, which was juſt now read, as it points out to us many of thoſe Inſtances, --- ſo it hints to us, in good part, the Remedies to be applied; --- our Good and Gracious Prince, thereby alſo declaring, That his own Example ſhall not be wanting to us, in the Diſcharge of thoſe our great Duties. --- Happy are we in that Example! but happier ſhould we be, if we would make a right Uſe of it! I exhort you, Gentlemen, to Enquire into, and Preſent, with that Steadineſs and Impartiality becoming good Chriſtians, all the Offences that Proclamation is level-

led

led at, as they ſhall come to your Knowledge. ---- Some others I ſhall hint to you, which, before I mention, I ſhall premiſe this for Method's ſake, that they might, and, perhaps, fitly enough, have been introduced under another Head, and recommended to your Enquiry, as Matters deſtructive of the Government and Conſtitution of this Realm, now moſt happily Eſtabliſhed and Secured under His Majeſty King *GEORGE*. So, indeed, they are: ---- But theſe Principles do not ſtop there; but are ſuch, as (whatever they are, at this Time, more particularly levelled at) muſt, if they prevail, by their natural Tendency, extinguiſh and root out All Religion, Morality, and Government whatſoever, and the very Memory of them, from amongſt us, and diſſolve the Bands of Human Society it ſelf.

Gentlemen,

THE Time is now upon us, when Common Swearing and Curſing, abominable as they are! are become (if I may ſo ſay) the loweſt Inſtances in which the Sanctity of Oaths is trampled under foot; it is Unlawful, and Immoral, to break our Promiſe made to our Private Neighbour; --- 'tis exceeding Wicked to deceive him by an Oath;---- But what ſhall I ſay it is, --- when Oaths, moſt Solemn, and Particular, deviſed by the Legiſlature, as the Laſt Teſt of a Man's Duty to his King and Country, and appointed to be, and actually taken, for the greater Solemnity, in the face of the Publick Juſtice of the Kingdom, (a greater Security than which cannot be contrived, eſpecially, when, as in many Caſes, accompanied with the Holy Sacrament,) are treated publickly as Trifles, and of no Obligation? and ranked with Others which are ſo commonly

monly abuſed among us, that they are become even a Proverb?

WHAT ſhall we ſay, when we ſee thoſe, who have laid themſelves under theſe High and Solemn Obligations, To be True and Faithful to His Majeſty King *GEORGE*, by the whole Tenor of their Actions, Writings, and Speeches favouring the deteſted Cauſe of Popery and Slavery? and to that End, reviling to the utmoſt, His Majeſty's Perſon and Government, by mean and abject Forgeries, magnifying the Power of his Declared Enemies, and employing all Engines, to take, and alienate, from Him the Treaſure, that of all others he moſt values, the Hearts of his People? thus Secretly undermining, as many do, and as others, Openly and in Arms oppoſing his Rightful and Lawful Government (to which themſelves have Sworn,) and by theſe Methods annulling (as much as in them lies)

lies) all Civil and Religious Tyes whatſoever; and by theſe Practices declaring to the World, That they hold themſelves under no Obligation from Oaths taken to the King? That they allow, nay, approve the taking them, with Intent, when thereby intruſted, the more effectually to betray Him and their Country? and that they deem this Habit, and outward Appearance of a Good Subject, (eſpecially when ſanctified by an Oath) a convenient and allowable Diſguiſe, to conceal a far different Inclination? And ſome of their inferior Inſtructors (who are to keep the Common People, *Right*, as they call it,) thus deceitfully teach 'em to compaſs, even their own Deſtruction, ſhould they ſucceed in their Attempts, by breaking thro' all Relations they ſtand in to God, the King, their Country, or one another; whoſe peſtilent Works come out Weekly, or otherwiſe, to carry on the Superſtructure rais'd on theſe

ſandy

ſandy Foundations, under the Titles of *Orphans*, *Scourges*, *Saturday's-Poſts*, and the like Traiterous and Seditious Libels, which I hope you will Enquire of, and Preſent.

Gentlemen,

I CANNOT, upon this Occaſion, paſs over in Silence, thoſe Real Enemies, and Dangerous Ones too, to our moſt Excellent and Eſtabliſhed Church, who are always ſuggeſting it to be in Danger, except when it Really is ſo. ---- If, when they uſe the Term *Church*, they mean the True, and Pure, Church, as Eſtabliſhed by Law, in *England*, and *Ireland*, at this Day; 'tis a ſtrange Abſurdity to ſay, That it is moſt Safe, when every Thing is moſt Viſibly tending to let in a Popiſh *Pretender* and Religion upon it; and leaſt ſo, (or what is the ſame thing, moſt in Danger) when its only Sworn Enemies, are, by God's Providence to it, at laſt (as we may juſtly hope)

hope) put beyond any Poſſibility of Hurting it: We have the Word of God for it (which, I think, a Great Security to the Church,) That *the Gates of Hell ſhall not prevail againſt it*; ---- and Common Sence (were it a little more in faſhion) would tell any Well-diſpoſed Man, That ſome other Church is meant, which we ought to wiſh always to be in Danger, or a Point beyond it; whether it be the Church of *Rome*, or that of a much Later Invention, *The Catholick Non-juring Church of* England; betwixt which there is ſo near an Alliance, That we ſhould be equally guardful againſt both; and as this Cry ſerves them alike, I hope you will Preſent any Inſtance you ſhall know of promoting it: Not forgetting thoſe Seditious Meetings of theſe New Church-Men, under Pretence of Religious Worſhip, (of which there are, I doubt, too many) where the *Pretender* to His Majeſty's Crown is avowedly prayed for,

for, and which therefore are not Tolerated by Law, and where 'tis certain, Principles are inſtilled, as the Dictates of Religion, contrary not only to the Commands of God, but the very Order of Nature: — For Inſtance only, — Thoſe who won't let ſome Men take up Arms againſt the King, upon any Pretence whatſoever, can teach their own Diſciples to Aſſaſſinate Him in his Palace; Murder, and of a King too, is, it ſeems, Meritorious (in them only,) notwithſtanding the *Sixth Commandment*. — And from theſe Schools have proceeded, even Martyrs, (as they are ſtiled) for ſuch Execrable Opinions.

Gentlemen,

IN obſerving theſe Particulars, you will fulfil a great part of your Duty, to your Country, your King, and His Rightful, and Lawful, Government, which will bear thoſe Epithets, as long as Common Sence and Reaſon are to

be

be found any where in this World, and can never be born down by Patriarchal, and other Schemes, and Artful Terms, which are of meer Modern finding out, which the Inventors of them never *certainly* underſtood, nor could in any Sort make out; and of which I will ſay, ---- That the only clear Propoſition poſſible to be deduced from them, is, ---- "That they "tend to put Mankind under the "deepeſt Slavery both Religious and "Civil, without Warrant from, and "contrary to, the Word of God, and "his Declared Purpoſes towards Men, "in all Capacities and Relations.

IT is not His Majeſty's Ambition or Deſire to Tyrannize over any Nation, by, or upon, ſuch Principles as Theſe: Would you be convinced of that? Remember, how his Exemplary Rule in his own Dominions Abroad, where there is no Law but his Will, was ſuch, as made his Subjects there reſign

ſign him to our Wiſhes, with Floods of Tears.

SURELY, if the Voice of God, be in the Diſpenſations of his Providence, the Succeſs, and Honour, he has mercifully poured out on the King, and his Intereſts, do loudly ſpeak him the Care of Heaven! His Enemies have daily the Reward of their impious Schemes, and Devices! Every Hour produces new Diſappointments to them! The Anniverſary Petition of our Church to God, on the Day appointed to give Thanks for the Reſtoration of the Royal Family and Government, ſeems fully granted in the Perſon of His Majeſty. ---- Thoſe that are implacable, are cloathed with Confuſion and Shame! but upon His Majeſty's Head does the Crown flouriſh! and may it do ſo upon thoſe of his Royal Progeny for Ever!

Gentlemen,

HIS Majeſty's Cares for us are never intermitted, nor ſhould our Vigilance for his Safety be leſs ſo, as our own likewiſe depends upon it; next to Almighty God, He is the proper Object of your Publick Duties: You are to Fear God, and Honour the King: To do your Duty in the firſt of theſe, at preſent, you are to Enquire of, and Preſent, All Blaſphemy, Prophane Swearing and Curſing, People that make Default in coming to Church, or ſome Religious Meeting allowed by Law, thoſe that follow their Trades on *Sundays*, unleſs in the two excepted Caſes of Neceſſity or Mercy; all Perjury in Oaths judicially taken; all Subornation of Perjury and Forgery.

THESE, in their Nature, ſeem to be, more immediately, Offences againſt the Divine Majeſty.

FOR

FOR the King, -- To what I have already ſaid, I ſhall add, You are to Enquire of High Treaſon in all its Parts.

THOSE now more immediately neceſſary to hint, are,

1. COMPASSING or Imagining the Death of the King, or his Eldeſt Son and Heir.

THESE, declared by Overt-Act, are High Treaſon.

AN Overt-Act, is ſomething done deſignedly by the Party, tending to endanger the King's Life. ---- Bare *Looſe Words* are not an Overt-Act; but if Treaſonable Words are ſpoken, *Words of Intention*, and an *Act done* thereon, tending to bring them to *Effect*, Theſe coupled together, are ſo. And in *Charnocke's Caſe*, 8° *W.* 3. Lord

Chief Juſtice *Holt*, delivers an Opinion, "That *Arguments*, and Words of *Perſwaſion* to engage in a *Deſign*, or "*directing* or *propoſing* the *beſt Way* "for effecting it, *are Overt-Acts of* "*High Treaſon*," as it was Reſolved twice in K. *C.* 2. Time: And *Tong*'s *Caſe*, 14 *C.* 2. was, Conſulting to Seize *White-hall*, where the King was: And the Author of a late approv'd Treatiſe on theſe Matters, among others, upon a full and learned Diſcuſſion of this Point, declares (and ſays, I believe, very truly) "That it has been "often adjudged, that *deliberate Words*, "which ſhew a *direct Purpoſe* againſt "the King's Life, being ſpoken *ma-* "*turely* and *adviſedly*, do amount to "an *Overt-Act of Compaſſing* and Ima-"gining his *Death*."

Kelyng. 15. 17.

Hawkins P. C. 38, *&c.*

2. LEVYING War againſt Him; under which is contained every Attempt with Force, to execute any General

neral Deſign of Reforming and Altering any thing of a Publick Nature.

As is alſo the Holding the King's Forts, Caſtles, or the like, againſt his Forces.

3. 'Tis a Species of High Treaſon, as declar'd by *Stat.* 25 *E.* 3. likewiſe, To adhere to the King's Enemies, Within, or Without the Realm.

And the word (Adhering) is extended by Conſtruction, to Caſes, where any Perſon Sends or Communicates his Secrets to the Enemy, if that be proved, tho' the Meſſage or Letter be not actually delivered: As was held in the Time of the late Queen *Anne*, in the famous Caſe of Mr. *Gregg*,

And a Man is ſaid to Adhere to the King's Enemies, That Surrenders his Forts, Caſtles, or the like, to them for Reward.

4. 'Tis

4. 'TIS another Head of High Treaſon, To Kill the Lord Chancellor, Lord Treaſurer, Judges of either Bench, Juſtices in *Eyre*, thoſe of Aſſize, or of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, *Sitting in their Places, and doing their Offices.*

5. 'TIS likewiſe High Treaſon to Counterfeit the Great or Privy-Seal, or to Aid or Conſent to it, *where it is actually done.*

6. AND at the Common Law, it is High Treaſon to Counterfeit *the Coin*; and by ſeveral Statutes, the Clipping, Waſhing, Filing, and the like, and the Making Tools for Coining Mill'd Money, is ſo too.

OTHER Statutes have made Offences Treaſon, which were not ſo by the Common Law, or by 25 *E.* 3. ſuch as Maintaining the

5 *El.* c. 1.

the Authority of the See of *Rome*, is Treaſon for the Second Offence, and a Premunire for the Firſt; putting in Ure *Bulls* from thence, is High Treaſon; Aiders and Maintainers of thoſe who do ſo, incur a Præmunire; and thoſe who conceal an *Offer of Abſolution* from, or *Reconciliation* to, the Church of *Rome*, are guilty of Miſpriſion of Treaſon; And ſuch as bring in *Agnus Dei's*, and the like Vain and Superſtitious Trinkets, and deliver them to any Subject of this Realm, are guilty of a Præmunire; It is High Treaſon to *Abſolve the King's Subjects* from their Obedience, or reconcile them to that of *the Pope*, in both the Parties.

13 *El. c.* 3.

23 *El. c.* 1.

SO it is for any *Popiſh Prieſt*, who is a Native of this Kingdom, to come into it, if he don't take the *Oaths* appointed, within Three Days after his Coming; and

27 *El.*

it

it is Felony without Benefit of Clergy in any who Receives, Retains, or Maintains him, *knowingly*: And other Laws there are of this Nature.

Gentlemen,

By a Statute made in the Sixth Year of the late Queen *Anne*'s Reign, for the Security of her Perſon and Government, and of the *Succeſſion* to the Crown of *Great-Britain* in the *Proteſtant Line*, It is Enacted, "That "any Perſon, *maliciouſly*, *adviſedly*, "and *directly*, by *Writing* or *Printing*, Maintaining and Affirming her "ſaid then Majeſty, not to be Lawful and Rightful Queen of theſe "Realms, or that the *Pretender* hath "any Right or Title to the Crown, "or any other Perſon, otherwiſe than "according to the Act 1 *W.* & *M.* "and 12 *W.* 3. and the Acts of "*Union*, or that the Kings and "Queens of this Realm are not able, "by and with the *Authority of Par-*

"*liament*,

" liament, to make Laws of ſuffici-
" ent Force to bind the Deſcent of
" the Crown, *&c.* ſhall be guilty of
" High Treaſon." And by the ſame Statute, the *maliciouſly* and *directly* maintaining theſe Points, by *Preaching*, *Teaching*, or *adviſed Speaking*, is a Præmunire.

Gentlemen,

I CANNOT omit to preſs your particular Regard to *this Law*, among your other Enquiries; and that you would be diligent to Preſent any Offences againſt it that ſhall come to your Knowledge.

Gentlemen,

YOU are to Preſent Miſpriſion of Treaſon, at the Common Law;

which is, barely *concealing it*, without Evidencing *a Consent* to it, for that is *High Treason.*

AND such Misprision, by Statute, as *per Stat.* 14. *Eliz.* Counterfeiting any Foreign Coin, not Current here, is declared to be.

MISPRISION *of Felony*, is likewise Presentable by you, which is *Concealing* a Felony, or *Procuring the Concealment* of it, or *Compounding* it: This is an Offence at the Common Law.

SO you are to Present Petty Treasons and Felonies of all Sorts, with all Accessaries thereto, both before and after: But you are to take Notice, That

That in the Higheſt and Loweſt Offences, as High Treaſon, and Treſpaſſes, Riots, and the like, there are no Acceſſaries, but all are Principals.

YOU are to Preſent all Receivers of Goods Stol'n, knowing them to be ſo; all Riots, Routs, and Unlawful Aſſemblies; and, in general, all Breaches of the Peace, Libels, and Nuſances, in the River *Thames*, and elſewhere; and all Bridges and Highways out of Repair, and who ought to Repair them; and Extortion in all Officers whatſoever; all Houſes of Lewdneſs and Common Gaming, or Perſons guilty of either; and Common Tipplers in Ale-houſes, and the like.

Gentlemen,

I FORBEAR, at preſent, a more exact Diſquiſition of theſe, and the Mention of ſome leſſer Particulars, the ſame having been lately, very judiciouſly handled in this Place, by that Learned Gentleman Mr. *Bulſtrode*, the Late worthy Chairman of the Quarter-Seſſions for the County of *Middleſex*, (of whom I deſire, upon this Occaſion, to make honourable mention) he has been ſo regardful of the Common Good, as to make his, *Living Charges*; and has given you, Gentlemen! and all others who attend theſe Services, an Opportunity, I earneſtly wiſh, would be taken, of having thoſe moſt uſeful Diſcourſes, upon theſe Occaſions, always in your Hands.

Gentle-

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury!

THERE is nothing more certain, than, That no Government can ſubſiſt (any more than a Body Natural) where, beſides a due Texture and Compoſition of the Parts, they do not act in ſuch a juſt Subordination to each other, as to execute their ſeveral Functions, readily and duly, for the Suſtentation of the Whole --- To ſpeak more plainly, The Adminiſtration muſt ſuffer in all its Parts, when Miniſterial Officers, whoſe *Obedience* only is their *Juſtification*, will take the Part of Judges upon themſelves, and will either not execute what they are enjoined, by a Competent Power, or do it in part only, as they think proper; by ſuch Means, in effect, ſetting aſide, or varying, thoſe Orders at their

their Pleaſure. The Great Prudence of our Law, to prevent the Delay, and, indeed, the total Obſtruction of Juſtice, and to keep up its due Honour, has provided, That Obedience to any Warrant, tho' it be *beyond* the Power of the Magiſtrate, as to the Point requir'd, yet if he has a Juriſdiction in the Thing, ſhould Indemnify the Officer; and he is Puniſhable for his Diſobeying even ſuch a Warrant. Thus is their Duty moſt plainly chalked out to them; and it is of extreme ill Conſequence, when they miſtake it in theſe Points; they eaſily then take another Step, and treat the Perſons, and Authority, they refuſe to Obey, with *Contempt* and *Rudeneſs:* Were this to run through the Conſtitution, nothing but Deſtruction could attend it; and, I doubt, it does prevail too much, in the inferior Parts of it: There are ſome, I am ſure, who

hear

hear me, that have ſeen prodigious Miſcarriages of this Kind, nor need I ſay, that in my own very little Experience, I have had Cauſe to reſent, in a legal Way, more than one Indignity of this Nature: I therefore, *Gentlemen*, moſt earneſtly recommend to you (as the propereſt Means of ſtoping theſe Enormities) to Preſent any Contempts you ſhall know of in Conſtables, and other Officers, and *Perſons by Law put under the Direction of Juſtices of the Peace, or other Magiſtrates*; that the Regular Adminiſtration of Juſtice may be preſerved, and the due Reſpect to it kept up; and, to the End, that thoſe may be puniſhed (as they ſhall be, if Convicted upon your Accuſation, in the moſt Exemplary Sort) who ſhall ſo far throw off their Regard to their Duty, themſelves, and by ſuch ill Precedents, lead the Way to others to do ſo.

Gentle-

Gentlemen,

THERE is one Thing more, which is ſeldom mentioned in *Charges*, and, perhaps, for that Reaſon the leſs heeded; but it is (and more eſpecially to you, who are upon your Oaths) of exceeding Conſequence, and without attending rightly to it, I tell you plainly, you cannot keep the Oaths you have taken.

IT is almoſt an Univerſal Complaint, (and I had ſome Reaſon to take Notice of it, even in this Place, the Laſt Seſſions,) That *Grand-Juries*, in conſidering of Bills before do them, demean themſelves, as if they were Trying the Party, upon Iſſue joined; and do require the ſame Degree of

of Evidence, that would go to Convict him before the Petty Jury, if a Bill had been found, and he had pleaded *Not Guilty*, and put himſelf thereby on his Defence.

Gentlemen,

By Law, you are no more than *Accuſers*, you are not *Tryers* of the Fact; you are no where ſaid to *Try*, but to make *Enquiry* and *Preſentment*: You ſee the Law has not appointed the Party to come, or to join Iſſue by Pleading before you; but if you think fit to Accuſe him, he is to have the Benefit of a full Hearing and Defence, at a ſubſequent Tryal, if he will make any: If, therefore, from any thing that is Sworn before you, or Told you, by any under an Oath, tho' but a ſingle Perſon, or from the Knowlege of

any one amongſt you, you have ſuch a probable Suſpicion given you, as makes it reaſonable to put a Man on that Defence (which he is then to make at large) you are in all ſuch Caſes, as I take it, by the Duty of your Oaths, to find the Bill.

JUST Cauſe of Suſpicion given upon Oath, is your Rule; but Direct and Certain Evidence, is that of the Petty Jury, to whom the fuller Examination of the Fact, with its Incidents, Circumſtances, and the like, ſeems to be Committed by the Law.

IF there be good Reaſon appearing, to Accuſe a Man, he ſhould no more be Acquitted, than Condemned, *unheard*; and no Defendant

is,

is, or ought to be heard, before you.

ALL you have to do, is to put the Party in a Way of being fairly Tryed; and if you take upon you to Try him (in Effect) your ſelves, you do therein invade the Office of the other Jury; you render in a great Meaſure uſeleſs, that other Excellent Part of our Conſtitution, and prevent (perhaps, without intending it) many great Offenders from being juſtly Puniſhed.

I AM moſt inclinable to hope, *Gentlemen!* That the Occaſion given by *Grand Juries* for this Complaint, proceeds, from not perfectly knowing, or heeding, the Nature of their Employment, rather than from any Diſ-

poſition to abuſe it to ſiniſter Purpoſes.

I CANNOT think Men ſo Profligate (who muſt needs be of Figure in their Countries,) as one Hour to take a moſt Solemn Oath, *to Preſent no Man for Hatred, Malice, or Ill-will, and to leave nothing Unpreſented for Fear, Favour, or Affection*; and ſo far to forget that Oath the next, as to give Way to the Influence of any, or, perhaps, all Theſe, in their Turn: Such Motives, muſt, and will always be inexcuſable, before God and Man; and after what I have ſaid on this Head, in the Diſcharge of my own Oath, and the Duty I owe to the Court, as I hope Ignorance cannot be hereafter pretended, there can be left no Excuſe whatſoever.

Gentle-

Gentlemen,

UPON the whole Matter, I exhort you with all Earneſtneſs, to ſet about, and to do, the Duty, you are now called to, with an Impartial Zeal, for the Honour and Service of Almighty God, and the Safety, Happineſs, and Proſperity of the King, and your dear Country; keep theſe Great Ends ſteadily in View: Think with *Coolneſs*, and *Temper*, and hear with *Patience*; and you cannot well fail of judging aright, in moſt Matters: So ſhall your Conduct become moſt Uſeful and Acceptable to this Great and Wealthy City, for which you are Entruſted; and your Behaviour, Exemplary, to All about you, who may in This, or any Other Place, be Summon'd upon the like Duty!

And

And I ſhall have, with the moſt Real Pleaſure to my ſelf, an Occaſion given me, in the Name, and with the Concurrence of the whole Court, of Thanking you very heartily for your Services.

FINIS.

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